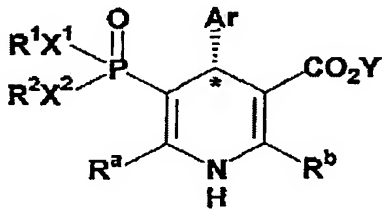
Amendments to the Claims:

The following listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

1-24. (Canceled)

25. (New) A T-type calcium channel blocker that is an optically active 1,4-dihydropyridine compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, of formula (1)



(1)

wherein:

R^1 and R^2 are independently of each other a C_{1-6} alkyl group, or

R^1 and R^2 together form $-CR^5R^6-CR^7R^8-CR^9R^{10}-$,

wherein:

R^5 to R^{10} are independently of each other a hydrogen atom or a C_{1-6} alkyl group;

X^1 and X^2 are O;

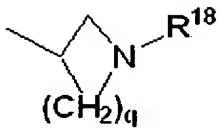
Ar is a phenyl group that is unsubstituted or is substituted with one or two substituents selected from the group consisting of NO_2, CF_3, Cl, and OR^{14}, wherein R^{14} is a C_{1-6} alkyl group;

R^a and R^b are independently of each other a C_{1-6} alkyl group, or $CH_2O-L^2-NR^{16}R^{17}$, wherein R^{16} and R^{17} are a hydrogen atom, and L^2 is a C_{2-6} alkylene group;

Y is:

a C_{1-20} alkyl group,

$-L^3-NR^{18}R^{19}$, or



;

wherein:

R^{18} and R^{19} are independently of each other a phenyl group, or a C_{1-6} alkyl group that is unsubstituted or is substituted with a phenyl group,

L^3 is a C_{2-6} alkylene group, and

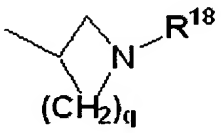
q is 2 or 3; and

* is an absolute configuration of R.

26. (New) The T-type calcium channel blocker that is an optically active 1,4-dihydropyridine compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, according to claim 25, wherein:

Y is:

$-L^3-NR^{18}R^{19}$, or



;

wherein:

R^{18} and R^{19} are independently of each other a phenyl group, or a C_{1-6} alkyl group that is unsubstituted or is substituted with a phenyl group,

L^3 is a C_{2-6} alkylene group, and

q is 2 or 3; and

R^a is a C_{1-6} alkyl group.

27. (New) The T-type calcium channel blocker that is an optically active 1,4-dihydropyridine compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, according to claim 26, wherein R^b is a C_{1-6} alkyl group.

28. (New) The T-type calcium channel blocker that is an optically active 1,4-dihydropyridine compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, according to claim 25, wherein:

Y is a C_{1-20} alkyl group or 2-[benzyl(phenyl)amino]ethyl;

R^b is CH_2O-L^2-$NR^{16}R^{17}$, wherein:

L^2 is a C_{2-6} alkylene group, and

R^{16} and R^{17} are hydrogen atoms; and

R^a is a C_{1-6} alkyl group.

29. (New) The T-type calcium channel blocker that is an optically active 1,4-dihydropyridine compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, according to claim 26, wherein Ar is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, 3-nitrophenyl, 2-nitrophenyl, 3-chlorophenyl, 3-methoxyphenyl, 2-methoxyphenyl, or 3-trifluoromethylphenyl.

30. (New) The T-type calcium channel blocker that is an optically active 1,4-dihydropyridine compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, according to claim 27, wherein Ar is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, 3-nitrophenyl, 2-nitrophenyl, 3-chlorophenyl, 3-methoxyphenyl, 2-methoxyphenyl, or 3-trifluoromethylphenyl.

31. (New) The T-type calcium channel blocker that is an optically active 1,4-dihydropyridine compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, according to claim 28, wherein Ar is selected from the group consisting of phenyl, 3-nitrophenyl,

2-nitrophenyl, 3-chlorophenyl, 3-methoxyphenyl, 2-methoxyphenyl, and 3-trifluoromethylphenyl.

32. (New) The T-type calcium channel blocker that is an optically active 1,4-dihydropyridine compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, according to claim 25, wherein:

R^1 and R^2 together form $-CH_2-C(CH_3)_2-CH_2-$;

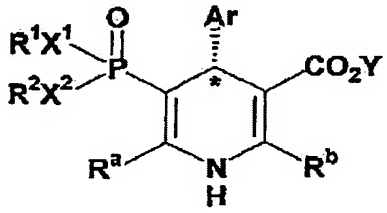
Ar is a 3-nitrophenyl;

R^a and R^b are both a methyl; and

Y is 2-[benzyl(phenyl)amino]ethyl.

33. (New) A method of treating renal disorder, the method comprising:

administering to a human patient in need thereof, an effective amount of a compound comprising a T-type calcium channel blocker, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, wherein the T-type calcium channel blocker is an optically active 1,4-dihydropyridine compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, of formula (1)



(1)

wherein:

R^1 and R^2 are independently of each other a C_{1-6} alkyl group, or

R^1 and R^2 together form $-CR^5R^6-CR^7R^8-CR^9R^{10}-$,

wherein:

R^5 to R^{10} are independently of each other a hydrogen atom or a C_{1-6} alkyl group;

X^1 and X^2 are O;

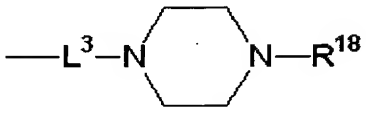
Ar is a phenyl group that is unsubstituted or is substituted with one or two substituents selected from the group consisting of NO_2, CF_3, Cl, and OR^{14}, wherein R^{14} is a C_{1-6} alkyl group;

R^a and R^b are independently of each other a C_{1-6} alkyl group, or CH_2O-L^2-$NR^{16}R^{17}$, wherein R^{16} and R^{17} are a hydrogen atom, and L^2 is a C_{2-6} alkylene group;

Y is:

a C_{1-20} alkyl group,

-L^3-$NR^{18}R^{19}$,



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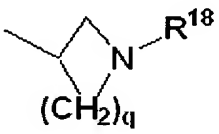


;

wherein:

R^{18} and R^{19} are independently of each other a phenyl group, or a C_{1-6} alkyl group that is unsubstituted or is substituted with a phenyl group,

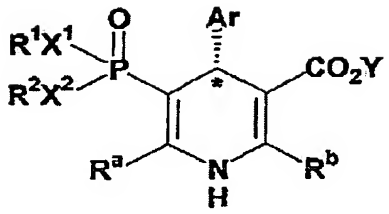
L^3 is a C_{2-6} alkylene group, and

q is 2 or 3; and

* is an absolute configuration of R.

34. (New) A method of treating hyperaldosteronism, the method comprising:

administering to a human patient in need thereof, an effective amount of a compound comprising a T-type calcium channel blocker, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, wherein the T-type calcium channel blocker is an optically active 1,4-dihydropyridine compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, of formula (1)



(1)

wherein:

R^1 and R^2 are independently of each other a C_{1-6} alkyl group, or

R^1 and R^2 together form $-CR^5R^6-CR^7R^8-CR^9R^{10}-$,

wherein:

R^5 to R^{10} are independently of each other a hydrogen atom or a C_{1-6} alkyl group;

X^1 and X^2 are O;

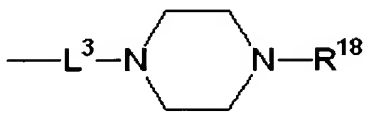
Ar is a phenyl group that is unsubstituted or is substituted with one or two substituents selected from the group consisting of NO_2, CF_3, Cl, and OR^{14}, wherein R^{14} is a C_{1-6} alkyl group;

R^a and R^b are independently of each other a C_{1-6} alkyl group, or $CH_2O-L^2-NR^{16}R^{17}$, wherein R^{16} and R^{17} are a hydrogen atom, and L^2 is a C_{2-6} alkylene group;

Y is:

a C_{1-20} alkyl group,

$-L^3-NR^{18}R^{19}$,



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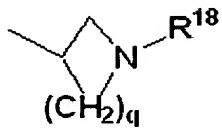


;

wherein:

R^{18} and R^{19} are independently of each other a phenyl group, or a C_{1-6} alkyl group that is unsubstituted or is substituted with a phenyl group,

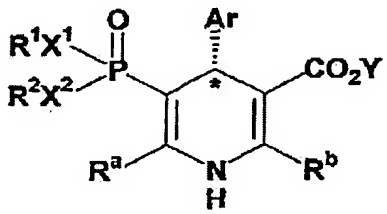
L^3 is a C_{2-6} alkylene group, and

q is 2 or 3; and

* is an absolute configuration of R.

35. (New) A method of treating neurogenic pain, the method comprising:

administering to a human patient in need thereof, an effective amount of a compound comprising a T-type calcium channel blocker, and a pharmaceutically acceptable excipient, wherein the T-type calcium channel blocker is an optically active 1,4-dihydropyridine compound or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof, of formula (1)



(1)

wherein:

R^1 and R^2 are independently of each other a C_{1-6} alkyl group, or

R^1 and R^2 together form $-CR^5R^6-CR^7R^8-CR^9R^{10}-$,

wherein:

R^5 to R^{10} are independently of each other a hydrogen atom or a C_{1-6} alkyl group;

X^1 and X^2 are O;

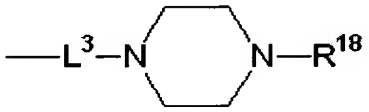
Ar is a phenyl group that is unsubstituted or is substituted with one or two substituents selected from the group consisting of NO_2, CF_3, Cl, and OR^{14}, wherein R^{14} is a C_{1-6} alkyl group;

R^a and R^b are independently of each other a C_{1-6} alkyl group, or CH_2O-L^2-$NR^{16}R^{17}$, wherein R^{16} and R^{17} are a hydrogen atom, and L^2 is a C_{2-6} alkylene group;

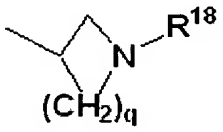
Y is:

a C_{1-20} alkyl group,

-L^3-$NR^{18}R^{19}$,



, or



;

wherein:

R^{18} and R^{19} are independently of each other a phenyl group, or a C_{1-6} alkyl group that is unsubstituted or is substituted with a phenyl group,

L^3 is a C_{2-6} alkylene group, and

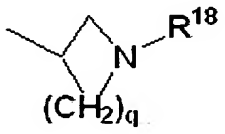
q is 2 or 3; and

* is an absolute configuration of R.

36. (New) The method of claim 33, wherein Y is:

a C_{1-20} alkyl group,

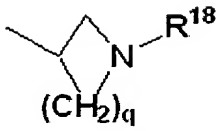
-L^3-$NR^{18}R^{19}$, or



37. (New) The method of claim 34, wherein Y is:

a C_{1-20} alkyl group,

-L^3-$NR^{18}R^{19}$, or



38. (New) The method of claim 35, wherein Y is:

a C_{1-20} alkyl group,

$-L^3-NR^{18}R^{19}$, or